



SWINDELLS & LANE, PUBLISHERS.

DALLAS, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS, AUGUST 19, 1863.

VOL. 11, NO. 38.—WHOLE NUMBER 324.

THE NEWS.

From the Dallas News.

SHARKBURY, August 14th, 1863, A. M.
 Dear News:—You will see from the News of this morning, which I enclose, that the great riot at the North was still rampant on the 25th, that the Tribune and the Times offices, New York, have both been destroyed, and that Raymond, (little villain) editor of the Times, was killed. Greely, it seems, escaped, but his time will come next, unless he leaves the country, which he will probably do.

We have rumors, more or less reliable, which you will accept as such, as it would be the very height of rashness at present to believe anything not sanctioned by official authority. I learn from an officer in the service, in whom I have the most implicit confidence, that when at Monroe, on Saturday last, he was informed at the headquarters of Gen. Hebert, that France had recognized the independence of the Confederate States, but in what way the important intelligence reached Monroe is not stated. It was not regarded in the light of strictly official information but as coming in such a shape as to make it highly probable.

The latest intelligence from Europe is well calculated to give plausibility to this report, and I shall wait further dispatches with interest. I learn also that a telegraphic dispatch came to Gen. Smith on Sunday that mentions this report.

It is also rumored that Lincoln has proposed an armistice, for three months, and that Vice President Stevens has gone to Washington to arrange the terms of the armistice. You recollect that Stevens reached Fort Monroe some time before and was not permitted to proceed to Washington.

I give these rumors for what they are worth. I vouch for nothing until I know certainly the ground upon which it rests. Gen. Smith left for Little Rock on yesterday. He is rapidly organizing his forces to meet the impending conflict. M. E.

SHARKBURY, August 15th, 1863.
 Dear News:—I have not a word of reliable intelligence this morning. There are rumors a plenty, but they do not come in such a shape as to justify repetition. It is said that Gen. Holmes was known to be extremely ill in deal. This report came in by the Little Rock stage last night. M. E.

Richmond, July 15th. A special dispatch from Bunker Hill of the 15th says there was a cavalry fight yesterday at Shepherdstown, lasting several hours, resulting in the defeat of the enemy, who retired to Harper's Ferry, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We took a number of prisoners.

Gen. Pettigrew died this morning. The correspondent of the London Times, from Paris, says on the authority of private letters from Madrid, that proposals for recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern States to the Spanish Government, with the sanction of the French Emperor.

A telegram to the Baltimore American, from N. York, 15th, says: "The rioters gutted about a dozen houses last night. This morning a small row occurred on Cedar street, but the police dispersed the ruffians. There was a serious riot on Staten Island last night: six negroes were killed. A perfect reign of terror prevailed. There was considerable disturbance in Brooklyn today. The negroes were horribly maltreated. Quite a number of troops are arriving. The general impression at this hour, (noon Wednesday), is that the first of the most fearful (1858) riots from the seat of war. A large number of families have removed from the city, and the cadous is increased. By Newark on Tuesday, the office of the Daily Mercury, yesterday, was gutted by a mob."

Richmond, July 15th.—The Tribune of the 15th is very severe on the Herald and World, and charges that their conduct excited the riot in that city. There is not a word of evidence on the outbreak in the Herald, except a reference to the description of the scenes. Greatly misapprehension on the part of the Tribune, which was not on the spot. Several men supposed to be responsible for the Tribune, were roughly handled and one was killed.

After making due allowance for the sensational character of the reports of the New York papers, it is evident that it was the most formidable outbreak of the kind which has occurred on the continent, and will no longer be a mere demonstration in other foreign cities.

Richmond, July 15th.—The Herald has been advanced from Washington to the Tribune of the 15th. A special dispatch from Bunker Hill, says that a large number of the news of the 15th, from the Tribune of the 15th.

The news has been so widely spread, that the only thing which is left to be said is that it is not a mere demonstration, but a factor in the war.

Mr. Pettigrew died this morning. The correspondent of the London Times, from Paris, says on the authority of private letters from Madrid, that proposals for recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern States to the Spanish Government, with the sanction of the French Emperor.

A telegram to the Baltimore American, from N. York, 15th, says: "The rioters gutted about a dozen houses last night. This morning a small row occurred on Cedar street, but the police dispersed the ruffians. There was a serious riot on Staten Island last night: six negroes were killed. A perfect reign of terror prevailed. There was considerable disturbance in Brooklyn today. The negroes were horribly maltreated. Quite a number of troops are arriving. The general impression at this hour, (noon Wednesday), is that the first of the most fearful (1858) riots from the seat of war. A large number of families have removed from the city, and the cadous is increased. By Newark on Tuesday, the office of the Daily Mercury, yesterday, was gutted by a mob."

only upon themselves exclusively for the defense of their State, as the Federal Government was powerless to aid, since the destruction of their main army.

There is such particularly in the whole statement that I am inclined to think there may be something in it, but still you must remember that we have been so repeatedly led astray of late, that full faith should only be given to official information.

From what I can learn there is scarcely a doubt as to the success of Morgan in Indiana. He appears to have completely destroyed everything at Jeffersonville and New Albany. Respectfully, M. E.

Monday last Mr. John S. Piggs sold at auction three thousand two hundred dollars United States Six Per Cent. Stock at 127, or 27 per cent. premium. The purchaser of a United States six per cent. security, at such a premium, has since been looked upon with distrust, and he was on yesterday arrested and placed in the guardhouse; the purchase of the stock being a link in the chain of suspicion against him. He will have a hearing to-day before the Mayor.

Charleston Mercury, 8th.
 A dispatch dated New York, June 24th, says: "The steamer Eagle has arrived from Havana with advices to the 20th. Vice President Stevens has gone to Washington to arrange the terms of the armistice. You recollect that Stevens reached Fort Monroe some time before and was not permitted to proceed to Washington."

SHARKBURY, August 15th, 1863.
 Dear News:—Two of our most respectable fellow citizens, Capt. Wm. H. Dashiell and Mr. N. S. McClure, who were at Vicksburg during the entire siege, reached home on yesterday. Capt. D. remained in Vicksburg, after its capitulation, as aid to Gen. Smith, who was left within the lines. It will be remembered, to attend to the parole and exchange of prisoners. Capt. D., in company with two or three others, left Vicksburg on the evening of the 28th ult. Mr. McClure brings Mobile papers of the 23d up to Enterprise, which places left on the evening of the 24th. The information furnished by these gentlemen may be relied upon as strictly true.

They state that the enemy have sent away—above and below—the larger portion of their forces, and that the remaining number are collected within the fortifications of Vicksburg, having evacuated Jackson and all other intermediate points. Our army, under Gen. Hardee, are at a place called Chunky, some six miles east of Brandon. Gen. Johnston has assumed personal command of our forces at Chattanooga. No military movements of note are reported to have taken place at that point. It is thought that the enemy have an intention to attack Mobile, and that our forces at Chunky will not move until the enemy's movements are definitely ascertained.

Capt. Dashiell says that at Monroe on the 4th he met an intelligent gentleman, but a day or two before from Natchez, who had there read a Chicago Times of the 25th ult. which gave an account of the recognition of the Confederate States by England, France and Spain. Capt. D. is a man of too much honor to utter what was untrue, the truth of this then depends entirely upon the veracity of his informant.

The enemy have been very roughly handled at Charleston and with heavy loss. A large number of families have removed from the city, and the cadous is increased. By Newark on Tuesday, the office of the Daily Mercury, yesterday, was gutted by a mob."

Richmond, July 15th.—The Tribune of the 15th is very severe on the Herald and World, and charges that their conduct excited the riot in that city. There is not a word of evidence on the outbreak in the Herald, except a reference to the description of the scenes. Greatly misapprehension on the part of the Tribune, which was not on the spot. Several men supposed to be responsible for the Tribune, were roughly handled and one was killed.

After making due allowance for the sensational character of the reports of the New York papers, it is evident that it was the most formidable outbreak of the kind which has occurred on the continent, and will no longer be a mere demonstration in other foreign cities.

Richmond, July 15th.—The Herald has been advanced from Washington to the Tribune of the 15th. A special dispatch from Bunker Hill, says that a large number of the news of the 15th, from the Tribune of the 15th.

The news has been so widely spread, that the only thing which is left to be said is that it is not a mere demonstration, but a factor in the war.

Mr. Pettigrew died this morning. The correspondent of the London Times, from Paris, says on the authority of private letters from Madrid, that proposals for recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern States to the Spanish Government, with the sanction of the French Emperor.

A telegram to the Baltimore American, from N. York, 15th, says: "The rioters gutted about a dozen houses last night. This morning a small row occurred on Cedar street, but the police dispersed the ruffians. There was a serious riot on Staten Island last night: six negroes were killed. A perfect reign of terror prevailed. There was considerable disturbance in Brooklyn today. The negroes were horribly maltreated. Quite a number of troops are arriving. The general impression at this hour, (noon Wednesday), is that the first of the most fearful (1858) riots from the seat of war. A large number of families have removed from the city, and the cadous is increased. By Newark on Tuesday, the office of the Daily Mercury, yesterday, was gutted by a mob."

Richmond, July 15th.—The Tribune of the 15th is very severe on the Herald and World, and charges that their conduct excited the riot in that city. There is not a word of evidence on the outbreak in the Herald, except a reference to the description of the scenes. Greatly misapprehension on the part of the Tribune, which was not on the spot. Several men supposed to be responsible for the Tribune, were roughly handled and one was killed.

Champion to the East Mountains, Mercer county, Va. A number of negroes and horses were captured from the Yankees, and some 20 houses in Wytheville were burned. Yankee raiders to the number of 500 or 600, proceeded from Washington, D. C., have done much damage, burning the depot with 6000 bales cotton and the cotton factory of Mr. S. Beall. They also captured a train on the Tarboro branch road, with two car loads of ammunition and 20,000 pounds of bacon, which they destroyed; also burning a bridge and tearing up a railroad a mile or two.

The Acting Chief of the Bureau of Conscription in Richmond has decided that all substitutes have ceased to be valid, if the substitute was less than 15 years old. Service in the militia gives exemption from Confederate service, unless in case of officers actually holding commissions, and qualified. Whether the Government loses the services of a substitute from any cause whatever, except from the casualties of war, the principal becomes liable to serve. All applications for exemption must be made to the general enrolling officer.

Since the fall of Vicksburg the martial spirit of the country has revived. Many persons heretofore in the service have avowed their purpose to return. Others who have furnished substitutes or otherwise exempted, are in numerous instances preparing to return to the army and support the President's call.

The Yankee raid party in North Carolina divided three parties. The one consisting of 200 cavalry got whipped by three companies under Major Kennedy, 20 miles from Tarboro. This raiding party is said to have carried off 500 negroes besides horses and other property. All the bridges were burned. They finally made their escape. Gen. Pettigrew's remains were escorted to the capital in Richmond on the 23d, and were to be taken to North Carolina the next day. Northern accounts to the effect that the riot in New York has been suppressed. Gen. Seymour says a sufficient force is present to support the civil authorities, and that the citizens volunteer organization is relieved from further duty. 3000 troops guard the Fifth Avenue Arsenal. The draft was not to take place till the exact quota of the city was determined.

Richmond, July 23d.—A dispatch from Fort Monroe says that Gen. Lee and Capt. Winder have been placed in close confinement, and the rebel government notified that if Capt. Sawyer and Fling are executed, Lee and Winder will be executed in retaliation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says Grant will soon relieve Meade in the army of the Potomac. **ATLANTA, July 23d.**—We have authentic information that Rosecrans is organizing a formidable cavalry force to attack Atlanta and make raids on northern Georgia and the railroads of Alabama.

The Mayor of Atlanta has issued a stirring proclamation, and active preparations are being made for the defense of the city and the railroad to Chattanooga.

The time is at hand when our willingness to defend ourselves will be tested. A Goldsboro dispatch of the 23d says 150 negroes had been recaptured from the Yankee raiders also a large number of prisoners were taken together with horses and more negroes the next day. They had to abandon much of their plunder to effect their escape.

The Telegraph's correspondent at Alexandria says the Vicksburg prisoners have all been exchanged. That the city is fairly full of prisoners. Gen. Johnston has assumed personal command of our forces at Chattanooga. No military movements of note are reported to have taken place at that point. It is thought that the enemy have an intention to attack Mobile, and that our forces at Chunky will not move until the enemy's movements are definitely ascertained.

Richmond, July 15th.—The Tribune of the 15th is very severe on the Herald and World, and charges that their conduct excited the riot in that city. There is not a word of evidence on the outbreak in the Herald, except a reference to the description of the scenes. Greatly misapprehension on the part of the Tribune, which was not on the spot. Several men supposed to be responsible for the Tribune, were roughly handled and one was killed.

After making due allowance for the sensational character of the reports of the New York papers, it is evident that it was the most formidable outbreak of the kind which has occurred on the continent, and will no longer be a mere demonstration in other foreign cities.

Richmond, July 15th.—The Herald has been advanced from Washington to the Tribune of the 15th. A special dispatch from Bunker Hill, says that a large number of the news of the 15th, from the Tribune of the 15th.

The news has been so widely spread, that the only thing which is left to be said is that it is not a mere demonstration, but a factor in the war.

Mr. Pettigrew died this morning. The correspondent of the London Times, from Paris, says on the authority of private letters from Madrid, that proposals for recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern States to the Spanish Government, with the sanction of the French Emperor.

GEN. LEE.

The Virginia correspondent of the London Times, in his account of the battle of Chancellorsville, describes the following conversation with Gen. Lee: "Early this morning I rode over to Fredericksburg, and found that not a Federal soldier, save a large batch of prisoners around Salem Church, was left on the South side of the Rappahannock. I proceeded to General Lee's headquarters, and had the great advantage of riding back from Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville in company with the General, and hearing his free comments upon the events of the week. If for some reason I am tempted to lift the veil, and reveal some of the conversation, it is because I feel that all who speak the English language, and who are interested in a closer acquaintance with the higher appreciation of one who does but to our race the General himself, and his followers, should know the truth. It is to this truth we have done nothing but afford a Northern press material for 'another great Union victory.' True, we have driven our enemy from every field, swept away his every formation, scourged him out of works from which neither the whirlwind nor hurricane could ever drive him; poor ragmuffins; but what of that? I have learned that nothing but the entire capture of a whole army will ever produce an effect, and such a capture shall I trust, soon have been effected yesterday." In answer to my remark that, judging from the wholesale capture of arms and accoutrements, at least one quarter of Hooker's army must be impotent for defense, the General observed: "With the resources of the North probably the deficiency of arms has been made good already. Conceive the gloom of the contractors when a new call for everything wanted for one hundred thousand men, from caps down to shoes, is received in Washington. Compare with their resources those which I wield. Not a day passes but opportunities occur. Signal advantages offer themselves, but I cannot use them. What of transports, want of tools, pontoons, horses, and great inferiority of numbers, force me to abandon the chance of action. But, hereafter, I think we shall be more on an equality."

THE CONSCRIPTION.—The Columbus Times makes the following estimate of the force that will be added to the army by the President's late call for men between the ages of 40 and 45. The estimate is based upon data afforded by the census of 1850, and is, of course, only approximate: Alabama will furnish.....10,333 Arkansas.....5,000 Florida.....1,200 Georgia.....12,231 Louisiana.....8,000 Mississippi.....9,000 North Carolina.....14,000 South Carolina.....6,000 Tennessee.....5,000 Texas.....18,000 Virginia.....18,000

Making a total of.....65,324 We have added to the returns of 1850 the ratio of increase, for the preceding decade, in each State. We have taken only one-third of the number in Tennessee and two-thirds in Virginia—making, as we suppose, a proper allowance for the portions of those two States in the possession of the enemy. Of the number thus obtained we estimate that 25,000 are already in the service—so that, by extending the conscription to the age of 45, we will increase the strength of our army by 40,000 men.

We doubt whether General Lee will have any army at all, but he will have a large one. There is no end to the fighting on the part of the Confederates and the Union. The number of the Confederates is 250,000, and the number of the Union is 250,000. The number of the Confederates is 250,000, and the number of the Union is 250,000.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

ELECTION RETURNS.

DALLAS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

For Governor.
 Pendleton Marshall.....332
 T. A. Chambers.....213
 Edward Clark.....9
For Lieutenant Governor.
 F. B. Stockdale.....235
 S. H. Darden.....179
 A. M. Gentry.....60
 P. W. Kittrell.....16
For Commissioner of the Gen'l. Land Office.
 Stephen Crosby.....553
For Attorney General.
 William Steadman.....489
For Congress.
 M. D. Graham.....279
 John B. Baylor.....273
For Representatives.
 George Wilson.....259
 H. A. Moffett.....233
 John C. McCoy.....231
 T. J. Nash.....226
 W. H. Witt.....164
For Amendment to Constitution.
 Against.....109
 Against.....275

COLLIN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Governor—Marshall, 268; Chambers, 195.
Lieut. Governor—Stockdale, 245; Kittrell, 28; Gentry, 37; Darden, 10.
Atty. Gen.—Steadman, 195; Shelly, 11.
Com. Gen'l. Land Office—Crosby, 519.
Congress—Wright, 289; Morgan, 158; Moseley, 49.
State Senate (Collins and Grayson)—Throckmorton, 387; Lair, 246.
Local Representative—Rhea, 315; Strachan, 334.
Flower (Collins and Grayson), Brown 458.
For Amendment, 95; against, 112.

BAILEY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Governor—McClulloch, 2; Clark, 41; Chambers, 57; Marshall, 188.
Lieut. Governor—Kittrell, 1; Gentry, 17; Darden, 2; Stockdale, 197.
Com. Gen'l. Land Office—Crosby, 211.
Attorney General—Steadman, 135.
Congress—Graham, 211; Baylor, 96.
Representative (Kaufman, Henderson and Van Zandt), Mayberry, 97; O'Quinn, 29; Elgan, 153; Griffith, 185.
For Amendment, 17; against, 71.

ELGIN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Governor—Marshall, 221; Chambers, 78.
Lieut. Governor—Stockdale, 190; Kittrell, 41; Gentry, 19; Darden, 26.
Com. Gen'l. Land Office—Crosby, 268.
Congress—Gray, 118; Branch, 139.
State Senate—T. C. Neal, 240; J. Boyd, 44.
Representative (Ellis, Johnson and Parker), John H. Prince, 131; J. E. Hawkins, 144; R. F. Davis, 43; E. Pendleton, 166.
For Amendment, 117; against, 196.

ELGIN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Governor—Marshall, 353; Chambers, 180; McClulloch, 22; Clark, 3.
Lieut. Governor—Gentry, 154; Stockdale, 100; Darden, 163; Kittrell, 38.
Congress—Wright, 163; Morgan, 135; Moseley, 9.
Robert English elected Representative from Fannin, and—Hofford from Grayson.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—After reference to the Acts of Congress authorizing him to call for all persons under 45 to be mustered into the Confederate service, and stating his judgment of the public necessity, the President proceeds as follows:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do by virtue of the powers vested in me as aforesaid call out and place in the service of the Confederate States all persons under 45 years of age, who are able-bodied, and who are not already in the service of the Confederate States, and who are not already in the service of the Confederate States.

There is no end to the fighting on the part of the Confederates and the Union. The number of the Confederates is 250,000, and the number of the Union is 250,000. The number of the Confederates is 250,000, and the number of the Union is 250,000.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Daily Advertiser has sent us a copy of the "Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies," a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union. It is a book which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the Union.

A YANKEE VIEW OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE NORTHERN STATES.

It is not to be disguised that our relations with Britain have reached a most critical point. The British Government, on the 27th of June, determined purpose on the part of the British Government to persevere in the work of fitting vessels in British ports to prey upon our navy. It was well known by Messrs. Adams and others, that the equipment of the Alabama was in violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and that other similar vessels were being constructed for the purpose of preying upon our navy. It was well known by Messrs. Adams and others, that the equipment of the Alabama was in violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and that other similar vessels were being constructed for the purpose of preying upon our navy.

Passing over the insolence of the latter has been well said to represent the black British Cabinet, and the cheap credit which was hired to defend the Government remains that we are practically at war with Britain without the power of reprisals. The dock yard is now engaged in building a new and burn our merchantmen, to run to bombard our defenceless seaboard, and to bombard our defenceless seaboard, and to bombard our defenceless seaboard.

These events have very naturally aroused intense hostility to England among this country. There has never been a time of the English was so deep or so wide spread. There has never been a period with England could have been more general than at present—If we were to go to foreign war.

Yet we do not believe that war is in the air. The struggle is not a struggle of arms, but a struggle of resources. We are engaged in a successful issue, and our undivided energies. For this reason we can say that our Government will declare war on England, though it has ample ground for even declare embargo, or seize British ships, or even declare war on England, though it has ample ground for even declare embargo, or seize British ships, or even declare war on England.

Our one just now is to suffer everything for the sake of concentrating our whole force on the suppression of the rebellion. When the rebellion is suppressed, we will have time to devote to our foreign relations.

So soon as the restoration of the Union is achieved, we look to see energetic measures taken by the Government for the settlement of our relations with England. We expect to see every man who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

So soon as the restoration of the Union is achieved, we look to see energetic measures taken by the Government for the settlement of our relations with England. We expect to see every man who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

So soon as the restoration of the Union is achieved, we look to see energetic measures taken by the Government for the settlement of our relations with England. We expect to see every man who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

So soon as the restoration of the Union is achieved, we look to see energetic measures taken by the Government for the settlement of our relations with England. We expect to see every man who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

So soon as the restoration of the Union is achieved, we look to see energetic measures taken by the Government for the settlement of our relations with England. We expect to see every man who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

So soon as the restoration of the Union is achieved, we look to see energetic measures taken by the Government for the settlement of our relations with England. We expect to see every man who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

So soon as the restoration of the Union is achieved, we look to see energetic measures taken by the Government for the settlement of our relations with England. We expect to see every man who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

So soon as the restoration of the Union is achieved, we look to see energetic measures taken by the Government for the settlement of our relations with England. We expect to see every man who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

So soon as the restoration of the Union is achieved, we look to see energetic measures taken by the Government for the settlement of our relations with England. We expect to see every man who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

So soon as the restoration of the Union is achieved, we look to see energetic measures taken by the Government for the settlement of our relations with England. We expect to see every man who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and who is engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.